

FEI FILE NUMBER 98-99-1175-01

**SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT
LEE & BLAKELY FEEDSTORE
3031 ISLETA BLVD. SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
FACILITY #11475001**

PREPARED BY

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SEPTEMBER 10, 1999

PREPARED FOR

**THE BERNALILLO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT
AND
THE NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK BUREAU**

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of the Bernalillo County Environmental Health Department (BCEHD), Faith Engineering, Inc. (FEI) performed a Site Investigation at the Lee and Blakely Feedstore located at 3031 Isleta Blvd. in Albuquerque, New Mexico (the Site). Please see Figure 1. This Investigation was performed as part of ongoing efforts to investigate and remediate soil and groundwater hydrocarbons detected in the Site vicinity following removal of four Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) from the site in March 1998. Two additional diesel USTs were reportedly removed from the site prior to 1985 (7-Day Report, MDM Lamb, 4/19/98).

The objective of FEI's Investigation was to characterize the vertical and horizontal extent of soil and groundwater impacts at the Site and evaluate the Site hydrogeology. The Investigation included three primary tasks: 1) Drilling of an initial six soil borings and completion of four ground water monitoring wells to characterize on-site conditions; 2) Drilling of thirteen additional soil borings and completion of four monitor wells to complete the characterization of the lateral and vertical extent of soil and ground water contamination; and 3) Completion of this summary Site Investigation Report.

Activities associated with initial drilling and groundwater sampling at the Site were conducted during February, 1999. The second round of drilling and groundwater sampling occurred in May, 1999.

Soils at the site were found to generally coarsen downward. Near surface soils to a depth of 3 to 4 feet were generally fine grained silty sands with localized silt and clay units, which grade to medium well to poorly sorted sands into the saturated zone located at approximately eight feet below ground surface (bgs). Figure 2 provides a plan view of the orientation of north-south (A-A') and east-west (B-B') cross sections. These cross-sectional views are shown in Figures 3A and 3B.

Hydrocarbon impacts identified in the Site vicinity appear to be in the weathered gasoline range. Soil total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations were found as high as 9300 mg/kg, and are generally in the C₆ to C₁₀ range. Examination of BTEX ratios in soils indicate preferential weathering of the lighter end hydrocarbon compounds. Dissolved-phase ground water BTEX is present at low-to-moderate concentrations in select wells. However, closer examination of BTEX ratios in ground water samples indicate that benzene is the primary contaminant, with the exception of MW-2.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND/SITE HISTORY

The subject property is located in southwestern Albuquerque, New Mexico approximately one half mile north of the intersection of Rio Bravo and Isleta Boulevards (Figure 1). Figure 2 presents a Site Base Map summarizing the locations of buildings, soil borings and monitor wells, utilities, and other important Site features.

Tanks were first identified at the Site after a combined magnetometer and ground penetrating radar survey was conducted for BCEHD by Sage Earth Sciences. In their report, "RGS Surveys, Suspect Tank Sites, Isleta Blvd. – Albuquerque, NM" dated September, 1997, Sage Earth Sciences identified the four suspect USTs at the Site.

On March 20 and 27, 1998, four USTs were removed from the ground. During UST removal activities, two 1,000-gallon gasoline tanks and two 750-gallon tanks were found, which are believed to have been leaded gasoline tanks. Soil and ground water samples were collected in the excavation pits and generally showed elevated TPH concentrations and lower BTEX concentrations, which coincides with the results of this investigation. Lead was not detected in TCLP lead analysis of the soils collected at the time of the tank excavation.

During the tank excavation activities, 403 tons of contaminated soil and 250 gallons of a product/ground water mix were reportedly removed from the tank excavations and disposed of off-site. It was reported that a former diesel tank on the north side of the property was removed prior to 1985. During the UST excavation, a backhoe trench near the former diesel UST area was completed and found to be stained, and subsequent TPH levels were 4300 mg/kg.

2.2 SCOPE OF WORK

FEI's scope of work for this portion of the Isleta Corridor project consisted of two primary tasks:

- Task One – An initial On-Site Investigation.
- Task Two – Completion of the Site Investigation by fulfilling the requirements for a Hydrogeologic Investigation and to prepare this Report.

This summary report was submitted to the NMED-USTB project manager, Ms. Joyce Castro-Shearer on September 10, 1999.

3.0 PHYSICAL SETTING

3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Site is located in the Albuquerque South Valley approximately 1/2 mile north of the intersection of Isleta Boulevard and Rio Bravo. The subject property is approximately 0.5-acre in size and is located on one of the inner floodplain terraces of the Rio Grande at an elevation of approximately 4932 feet above mean sea level. The topography of the area slopes gently to the south. Areas to the north and west are topographically upgradient of the subject property. The Rio Grande is located approximately 0.45 miles to the east of the Site.

3.2 GEOLOGIC SETTING

3.2.1 Regional Geology

The subject property is located on Quaternary alluvium in the inner valley of the Albuquerque Basin. The Albuquerque Basin is one of several grabens in the Rio Grande rift system, a north-south trending structural basin that extends from southern Colorado to southern New Mexico. Bounding the basin on the east are the uplifted fault blocks of the Sandia and Manzano Mountains. To the west lies the Llano de Albuquerque, a Quaternary feature that represents a higher base level to which the Rio Grande aggraded during the past 500,000 years.

Albuquerque Basin deposits consist of up to 12,000 feet of the Miocene-Pliocene Santa Fe formation, which is typified by unconsolidated to loosely consolidated fluvially deposited sediments (sandstone, mudstone, and conglomerate) interbedded with volcanistic and debris flow deposits. The Santa Fe formation has been divided into the lower Zia (or lower gray) member, a unit of quartzose and volcanistic sandstones; the middle red member, consisting of sandstones and mudstones; and the Ceja (or upper buff) member, consisting of sandstones and volcanoclastic material.

Overlying the Santa Fe Group are approximately 80-200 feet of latest Quaternary Rio Grande-derived floodplain deposits. These floodplain alluvial deposits consist of clay, silt, sand, and gravel.

3.2.2 Site Geology

During the Investigation, a total of 19 soil borings and 8 monitor wells were advanced at the Site to depths of between 8 and 16 feet bgs at the locations shown on Figures 2, 4, 5 and 6. Hollow-stem auger (HSA) drilling techniques were used. Site geology, as observed in retrieved split-spoon samples and soil cuttings, can generally be classified as near surface (< 3 to 4 ft. bgs) silty sands with localized, discontinuous silty or clay units, which grades to medium to coarse grained sands with depth. The sand zone along the air-water interface contains the majority of the adsorbed residual petroleum hydrocarbons.

To more clearly illustrate site geology, FEI constructed the simplified geologic cross sections presented in Figures 3A and 3B for the locations A-A' and B-B' (which are shown in Figure 2). These Figures also provide field headspace and laboratory TPH values. Figure 7 shows the coarsening downward nature of the soils at the site.

3.3 HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING

3.3.1 Regional Hydrogeology

The subject property is underlain by the Albuquerque Basin Aquifer. The aquifer ranges in thickness from approximately 2,000 to 3,000 feet with saline waters generally occurring at depths greater than 3,000 feet (U.S.G.S., 1972). Depth to shallow groundwater and groundwater flow direction in the inner valley of the Albuquerque Basin is controlled by a multitude of factors including the Rio Grande, riverside and interior drains, irrigation, and groundwater withdrawals at municipal fields. Regional groundwater flow in the shallow portions of the Albuquerque Basin Aquifer is approximately north to south parallel to the course of the Rio Grande.

Precipitation in the Albuquerque area averages approximately 8 inches per year. Runoff from the subject property is likely to flow overland to the south towards two low depressions on the south side of the property. The nearest surface water bodies are the Pajarito Lateral (irrigation ditch), located approximately 600 feet to the north and the Rio Grande and Riverside Drain located approximately 0.45 miles to the east of the subject property (Figure 1).

3.3.2 Site Hydrogeology

During the Investigation, water saturated conditions were generally first encountered in boreholes and monitor wells at depths ranging between approximately 5.5 to 6.5 feet. Depth to groundwater measurements collected from the monitor wells in February and June, 1999 are presented in Table 3. Due to the time interval between the two sets of original water level measurements, water levels in all wells were measured simultaneously on September 3, 1999 and are also shown in Table 3. Using these latest data, FEI constructed the groundwater potentiometric surface map shown in Figure 4 which indicates the potentiometric water surface slopes to the southwest at a gradient of approximately 0.0013 feet/foot. Based on grain size distributions of selected soil samples, the hydraulic conductivity (K) of the upper portion of the saturated zone is 1000 to 1500 gpd/ft.

The records of the NM Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) were reviewed to determine the location of recorded private and public wells within a radius of one mile. These wells are shown in both map view and in tabular form in Appendix D. These data serve as a supplement to the well inventory provided in the site 7-Day Report. Not all well locations could be plotted due to the lack of specificity in the NMOSE records.

4.0 FIELD AND LABORATORY SAMPLING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

4.1 GENERAL

This section describes the methods and procedures for the following project activities:

- Drilling Activities
- Subsurface Soil Sampling and Analysis
- Groundwater Sampling and Analysis

As per the requirements of CFR 1910.120, FEI prepared a site specific Health and Safety Plan prior to initiation of field activities at the Site. A copy of the Health and Safety Plan is available on request.

4.2 DRILLING ACTIVITIES

Nineteen (19) soil borings were advanced at the Site between February and May, 1999 using a CME-55 hollow-stem auger (HSA) drill rig supplied and operated by Rodgers Drilling, Inc. Eight of the borings were completed as monitor wells MW-1, MW-1D, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5, MW-6 and MW-7. The remaining soil borings were backfilled with activated bentonite and bentonite-cement grout following completion.

Sediment samples were collected from the boreholes at various intervals using a two-inch diameter, two-foot long split spoon sampler. All soil samples were described using the USCS logging methodology. Drill cuttings and rig activity were also observed to identify lithologic contacts. Well completion diagrams and borehole lithologic logs are presented in Appendix A. Please note that there are no logs for SB-AA and SB-BB (as shown on the Figures) as these two borings were hand-augured to retrieve samples for BTEX, MTBE and TPH analysis following completion of the primary site drilling. These borings were advanced to approximately 8' bgs.

Each of the HSA boreholes completed as a monitor well was advanced to a depth of approximately 12 feet bgs. Monitor wells were then completed in each of the boreholes with 2-inch diameter, Schedule 40 flush-threaded PVC with 10 feet of 0.01-inch slot screen set across

the ground water surface. The annulus of each well was backfilled with a 10-20 silica sandpack followed by a bentonite seal, and bentonite-cement grout. Each well was then completed with a traffic-rated, flush-mounted, surface completion and locking well plug.

4.3 SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

During drilling activities conducted in February, May and July, 1999, retrieved sediment samples were collected from the boreholes and analyzed in the field for Total Ionizable Volatile Compounds (TIVC) using either a Thermo-Environmental Instruments Model 580-B PID or a RAE-2000 PID, both of which utilize 10.6 eV lamps. Results of the field headspace analyses are presented on the borehole logs in Appendix A. At each drilling location one or more sediment samples were also collected using the USTR Methanol Extraction Method for gasoline-range hydrocarbons and standard methods for diesel and oil-range hydrocarbons and sent to Pinnacle Laboratory, Inc. for analyses. Laboratory samples were analyzed for the following parameters:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (C₆-C₃₆ carbon range) (TPH) using EPA Method 8015 (modified) (GC-FID)
- BTEX and MTBE using EPA Method 8021 (modified) (GC-PID)

During the Investigation, strict Chain-of-Custody procedures were used to collect all soil and groundwater samples. Table 1 presents a comprehensive summary of laboratory analytical results for soil samples collected during the Investigation. In addition, TPH laboratory data for the locations shown on Cross Sections A-A' and B-B' are presented in Figures 3A and 3B. Select samples were also collected for analysis of Total Organic Carbon (TOC), grain size, percent moisture, clay content/plasticity, and heterotrophic bacterial population counts, and are presented in Table 4. Laboratory Chain-of-Custody documentation, Quality Assurance/Quality Control information, and Sample Analytical results are provided in Appendix B.

4.4 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

On February 22, 1999 and June 10, 1999, FEI sampled groundwater monitor wells at the Site. Prior to groundwater sampling, depth to water was measured in each well with an electronic water level meter accurate to +/- 0.01 feet. Each well was then developed and purged by removing greater than or equal to three well volumes of water using a Grundfos sampling pump.

Groundwater samples collected by FEI were submitted to Pinnacle for analysis of BTEX, MTBE, EDC, and TMBs using EPA Method 8260, for EDB using EPA Method 504.1, and for naphthalenes by EPA Method 8310. All groundwater samples collected for 8260 analysis were placed in 40-ml glass vials with teflon-lined lids. Sample vials were pre-preserved with an eight milligram/liter (mg/l) solution of mercuric chloride to prevent sample degradation. Groundwater laboratory results for the Investigation are presented in Table 2 and in Figure 6 and are discussed below. Copies of the chain-of-custody forms, laboratory results, and laboratory QA/QC for the groundwater samples are presented in Appendix B.

5.0 RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

5.1 SOIL CONTAMINANT DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 presents comprehensive summaries of laboratory analytical results for soil samples collected during subsurface drilling operations at the Site. In addition, the magnitude and extent of soil TIVC and TPH in cross-sectional view and soil TPH in plan view are presented on Figure 3B and Figure 5, respectively.

5.2 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINANT DISTRIBUTION

Groundwater sampling data from soil borings and monitor wells at the Site are summarized in Table 2 and Figure 6. These data indicate the presence of a benzene dominated dissolved-phase groundwater hydrocarbon plume emanating from the former Lee and Blakely USTs. The extent of off-site ground water contaminant migration appears to be of limited extent, although it does appear to extend south of the Site.

5.3 RESIDUAL SPILL MASS ESTIMATES

Residual spill mass estimates indicate that approximately 6,000 pounds (lbs.) of hydrocarbons are present in the Lee & Blakely plume in the form of adsorbed-phase soil contamination. Spill mass estimates are presented in Appendix C. Areal measurements were calculated using the TPH contour map shown on Figure 5.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data collected during the Investigation the following conclusions are presented:

- Examination of laboratory and field sampling data indicate the residual contamination exists primarily as sorbed phase TPH (primarily in the C₆ to C₁₀ hydrocarbon range – weathered gasoline) in the medium sand layer lying at a depth of approximately 5 to 8 feet bgs.
- Ground water was found at a depth of approximately six feet bgs. The ground water gradient is flat (0.0013 ft./ft.) and flows in a south-southwesterly direction.
- The analyses of soil and ground water samples indicate that the primary contaminant is gasoline.
- The modest levels of volatile organic components found in the ground water in comparison to the residual TPH found in the overlying soils suggests that at least portions of the hydrocarbon releases are old. However, the presence of a benzene dominated dissolved-phase BTEX plume in the southern portion of the Site argues for a more recent, less weathered hydrocarbon release at the site.
- Although some residual contamination is apparent under the existing retail business buildings and under the Isleta Blvd. right-of-way, the majority of the contaminant mass appears to exist under the parking area between the business and the right-of-way.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the above-presented conclusions, we present the following recommendations:

- Remedial alternatives that are considered appropriate for this site include source removal (dig and haul) and in-situ chemical oxidation. The shallow depth to ground water and complex, layered Site geology would reduce the effectiveness of an AS/VE system by limiting the vacuum levels that could be applied without concomitantly increasing ground water intake and associated treatment and disposal costs of the ground water.
- Both soil excavation and in-situ oxidation pose some risks to the on-site and adjacent structures and utilities. However, to the extent that future roadway and utility upgrade plans may or may not impact those facilities and appurtenances, the decision to proceed with either active remediation alternative should be made after property acquisition/condemnation and right-of-way expansion plans are considered.



Lee & Blakely Feedstore;
3031 Isleta SW



SUBJECT: Lee and Blakely Site Location Map

FILE: 98-99-1175-01

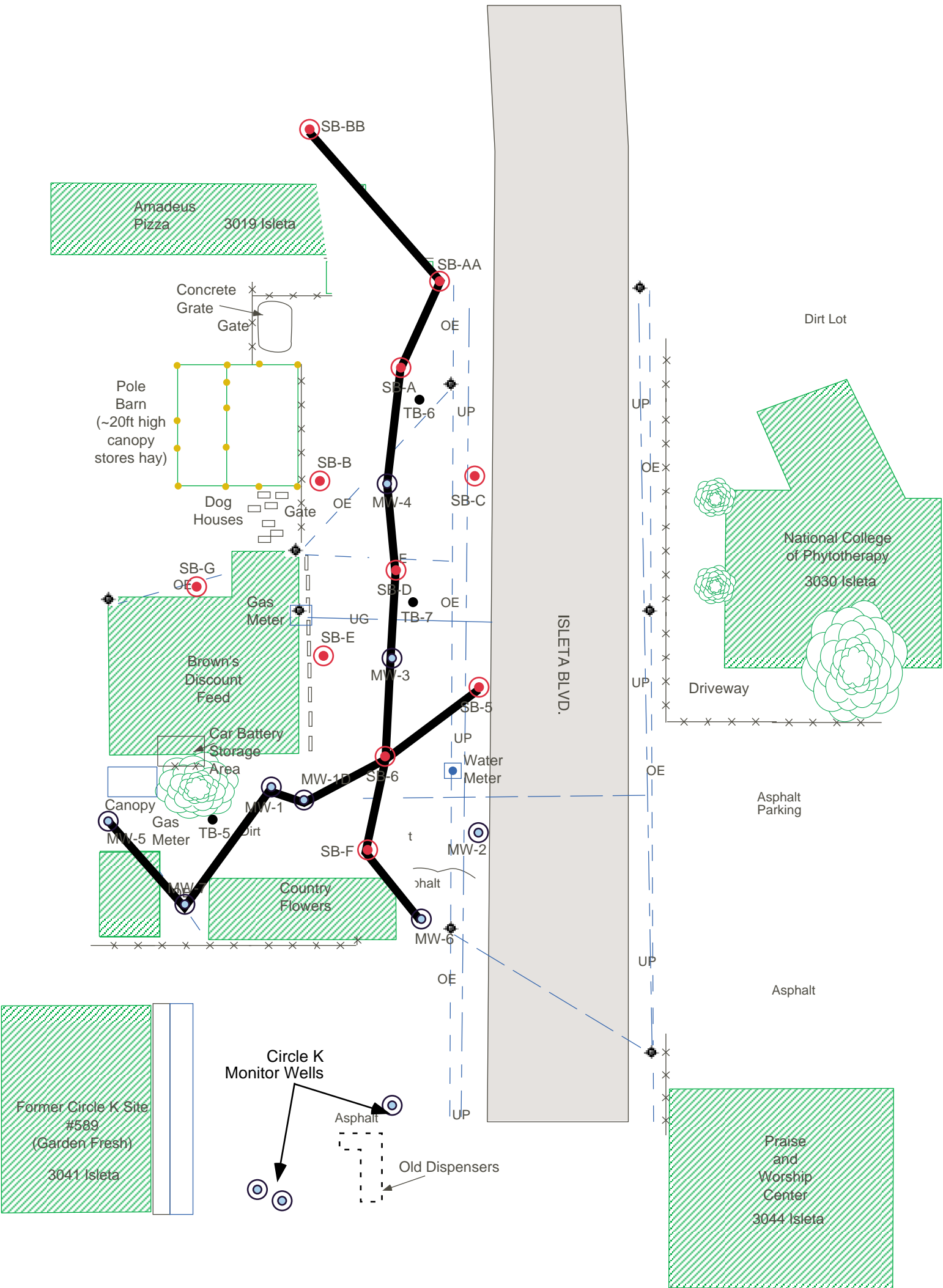
DATE: September, 1999

FIGURE: 1

BY: KGF

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- UTILITIES
- OE Overhead Electric
 - UP Undergound Phone
 - US Undergound Sewer
 - UG Undergound Gas

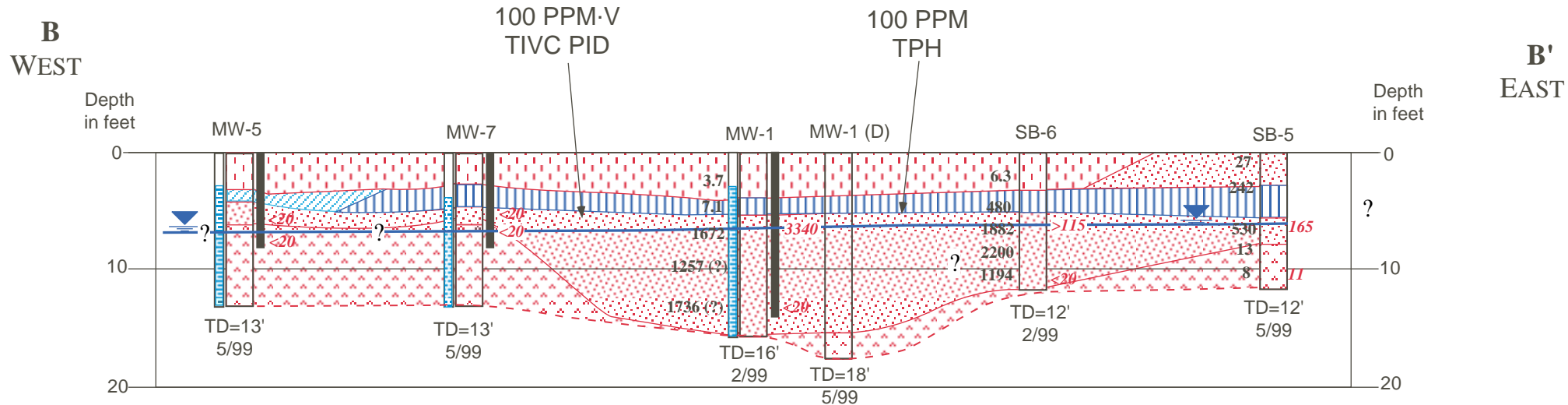
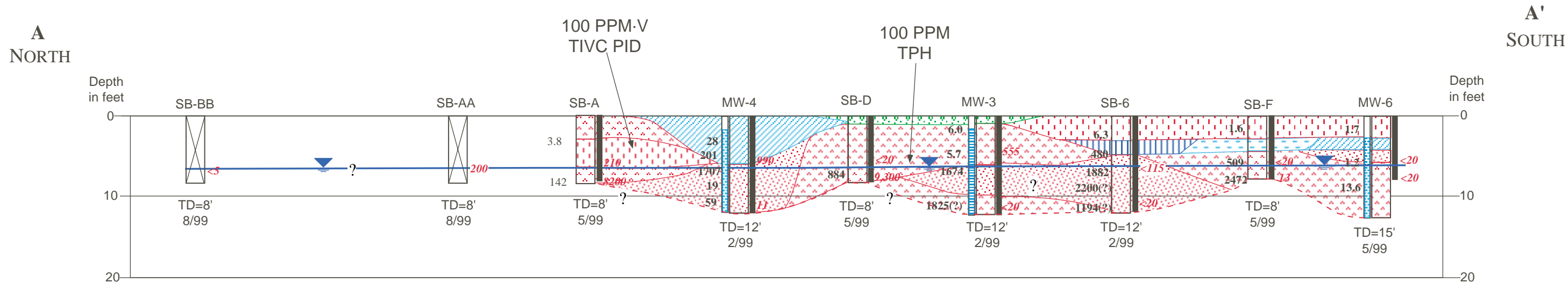
- EXPLANATION:
- Soil Boring
 - Monitor Well
 - Building
 - Concrete
 - Fence
 - Tree
 - Utility Pole

LEE & BLAKELY DISCOUNT
FEED STORE
3031 Isleta SW, Albuquerque, New Mexico

FIGURE 2
SITE BASE MAP AND SECTIONS A-A' AND B-B'

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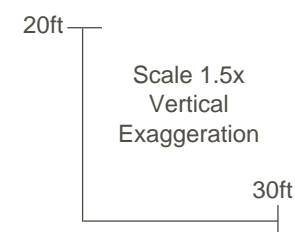
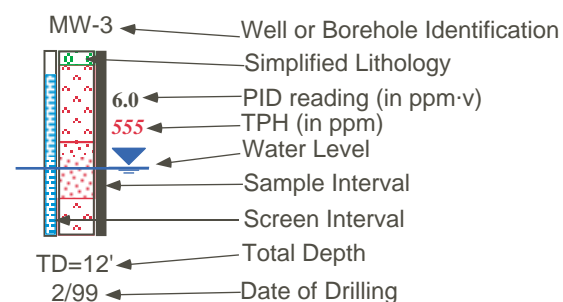
TECUMSEH
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, INC.



This Cross Section is an interpretation of available data. Some variations may be expected from actual site conditions.

EXPLANATION:

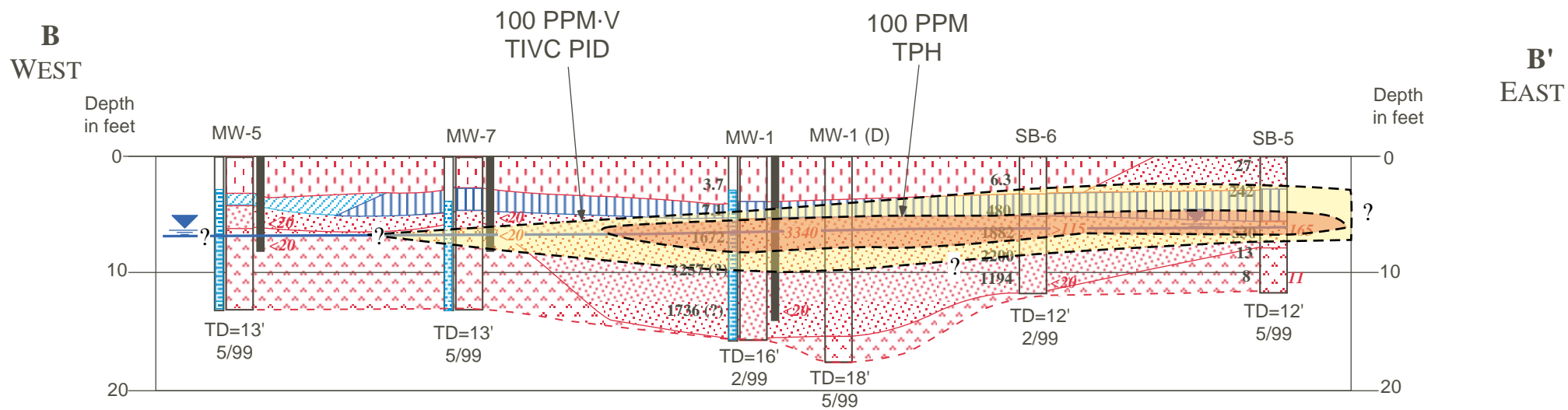
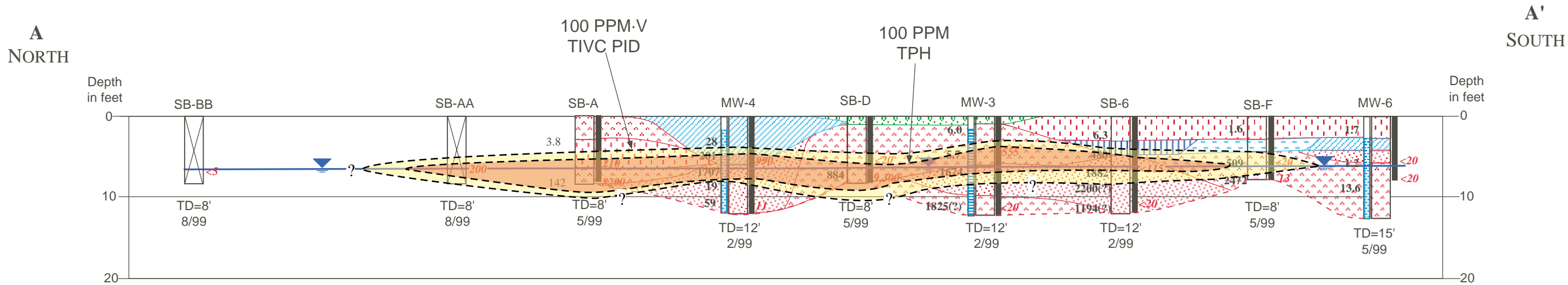
Lithology			
GM		Gravel to Sandy Gravel	SC Clayey Sand
SW		Poorly Sorted Sand and Gravelly Sand	CL Clay
SP		Well sorted sands	ML Silt
SM		Silty sands	



Simplified Geologic and Contaminant Cross Section

A-A' and B-B'
Lee & Blakely Feed Store
 3031 Isleta Blvd., Albuquerque, New Mexico

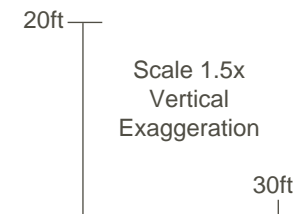
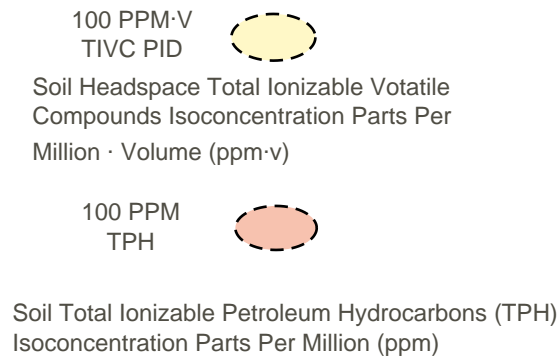
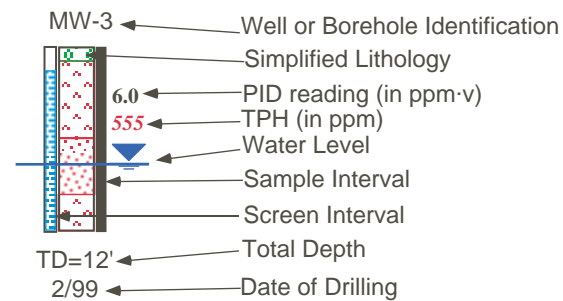
FEI FAITH ENGINEERING, INC.			
			TECUMSEH PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES, INC.
Drawn by:	WJB	8/99	Client: BCEHD
Drafted by:	ABL	8/99	
Approved by:	WJB	8/99	Figure: 3A



This Cross Section is an interpretation of available data. Some variations may be expected from actual site conditions.

EXPLANATION:

Lithology					
GM		Gravel to Sandy Gravel	SC		Clayey Sand
SW		Poorly Sorted Sand and Gravelly Sand	CL		Clay
SP		Well sorted sands	ML		Silt
SM		Silty sands			



Simplified Geologic and Contaminant Cross Section

A-A' and B-B'

Lee & Blakely Feed Store

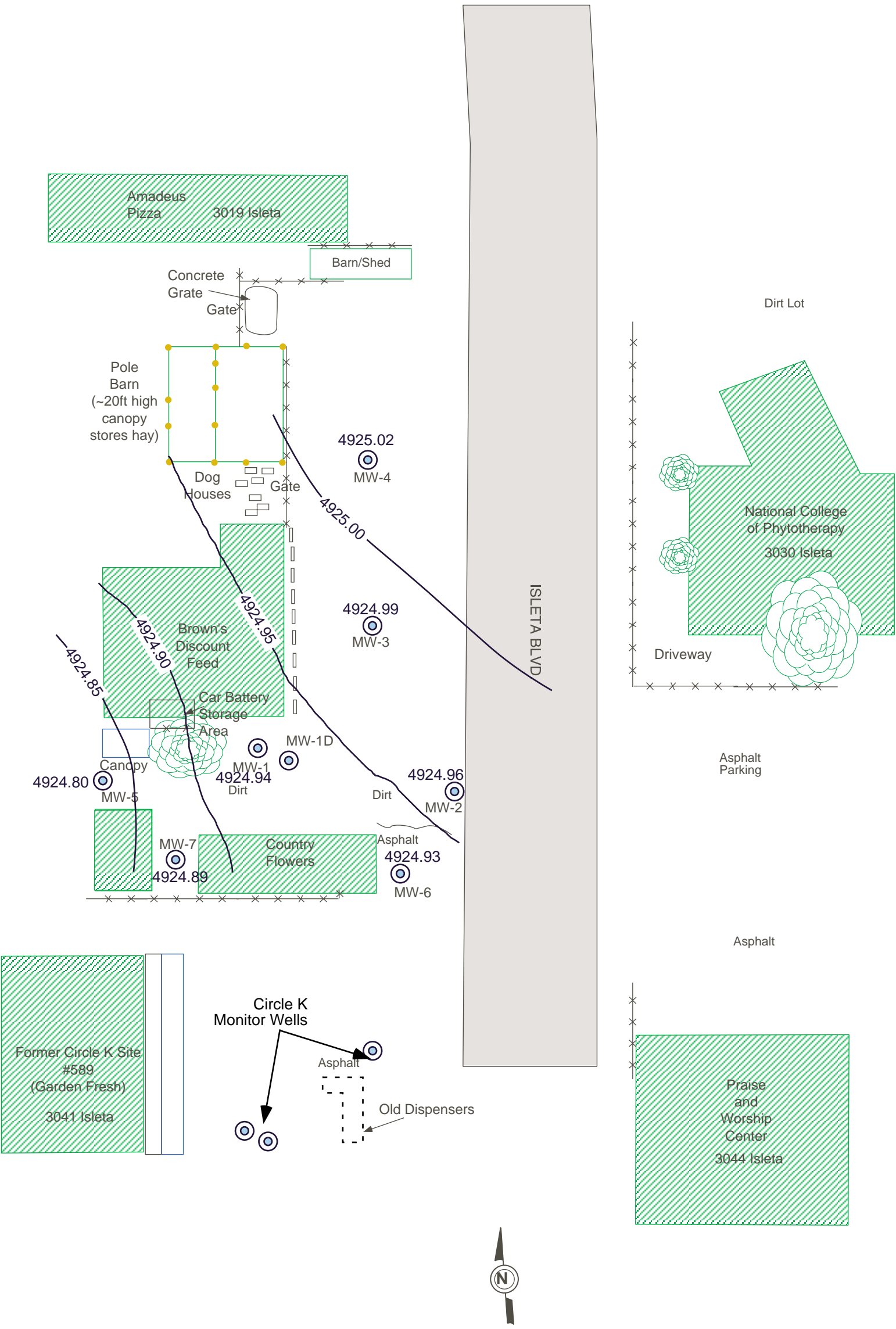
3031 Isleta Blvd., Albuquerque, New Mexico

FEI FAITH ENGINEERING, INC.



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Drawn by:	WJB	8/99	Client:	BCEHD
Drafted by:	ABL	8/99		
Approved by:	WJB	8/99	Figure:	3B



EXPLANATION:

- Monitor Well
- Building
- Concrete
- Fence
- Tree
- Utility Pole

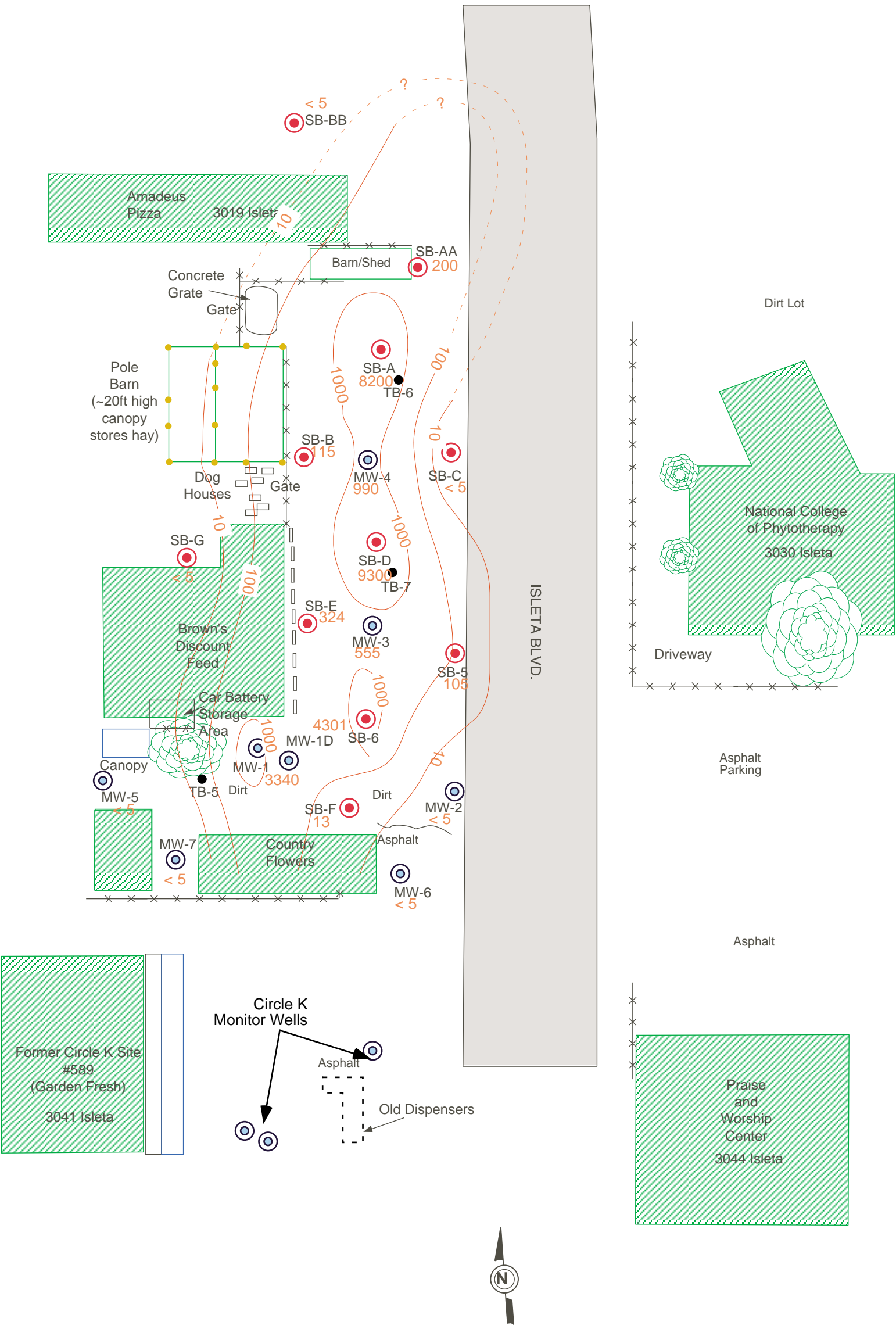
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Scale

LEE & BLAKELY DISCOUNT
FEED STORE
3031 Isleta SW, Albuquerque, New Mexico

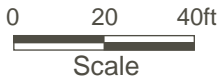
FIGURE 4
GROUND WATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE

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- EXPLANATION:
- Soil Boring
 - Monitor Well
 - Building
 - Concrete
 - Fence
 - Tree
 - Utility Pole



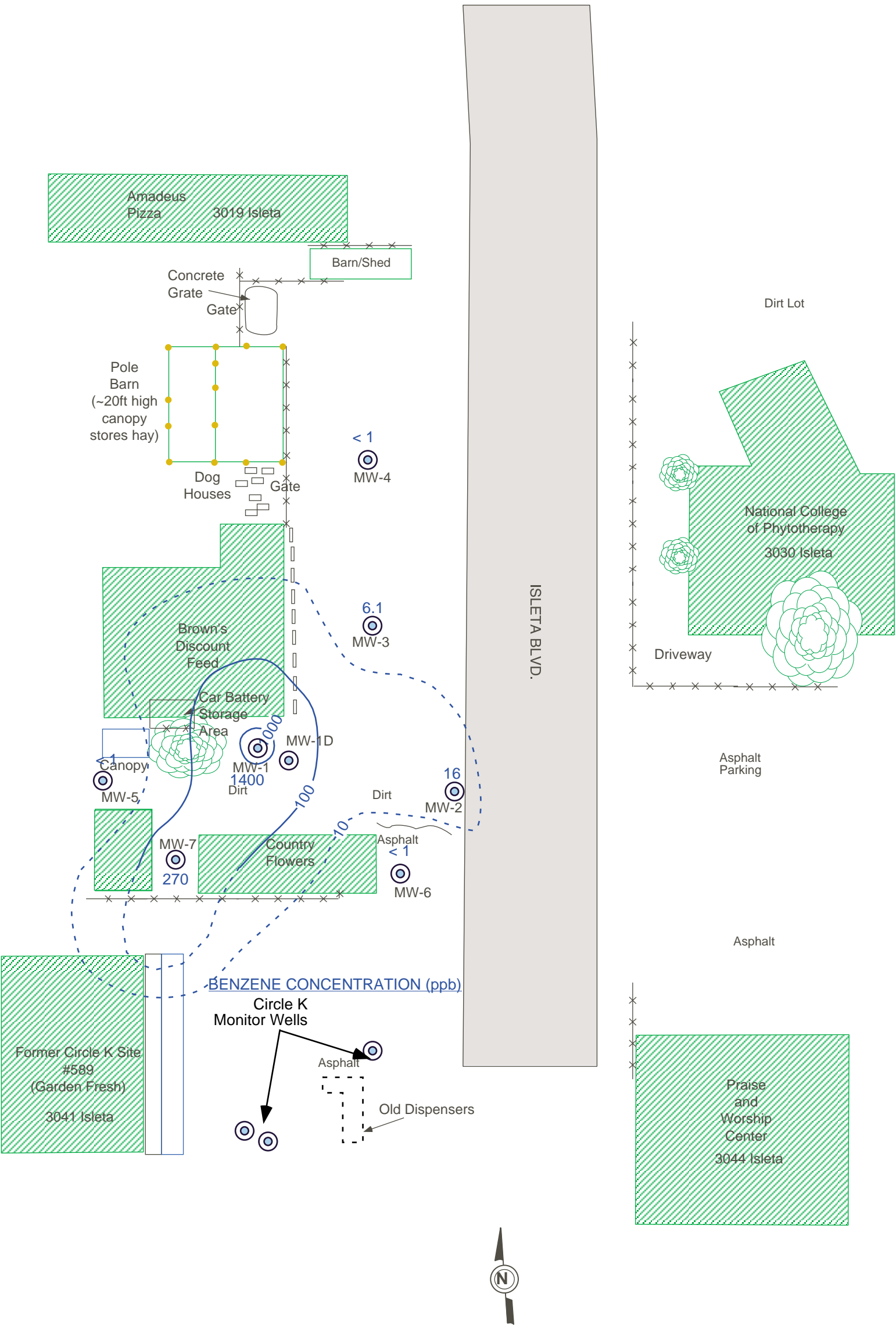
LEE & BLAKELY DISCOUNT FEED STORE

3031 Isleta SW, Albuquerque, New Mexico

FIGURE 5
SOIL TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON CONCENTRATIONS
(PPM)

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EXPLANATION:

- Monitor Well
- Building
- Concrete
- Fence
- Tree
- Utility Pole



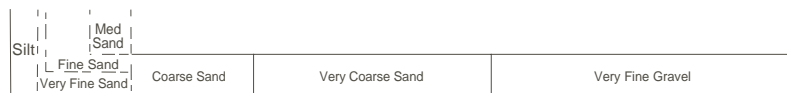
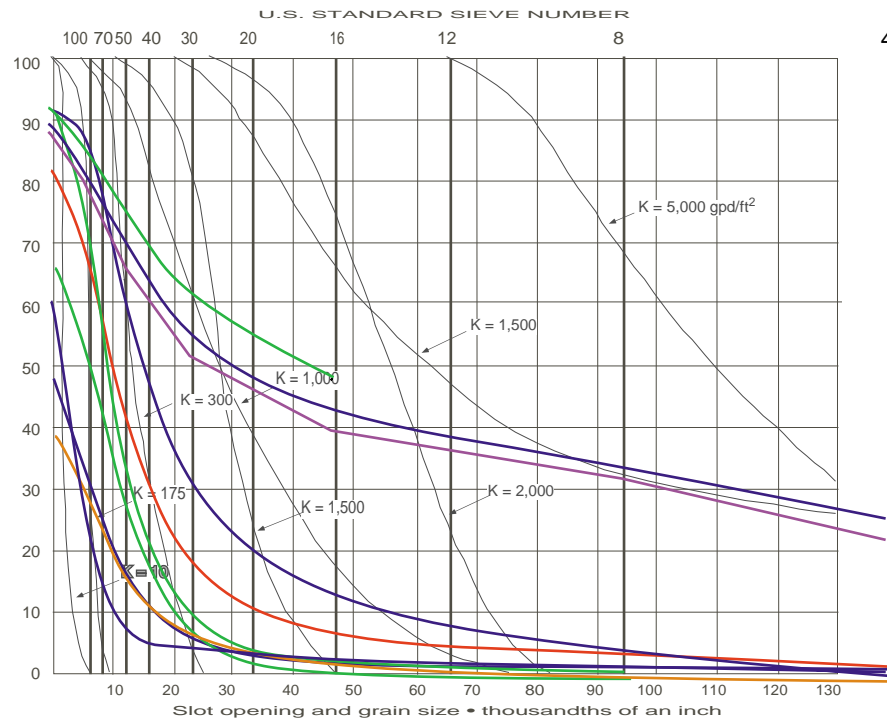
LEE & BLAKELY DISCOUNT
FEED STORE
3031 Isleta SW, Albuquerque, New Mexico
FIGURE 6
GROUND WATER BENZENE ISOCONTOUR
(PPB)

FEI | FAITH ENGINEERING, INC.



Sample Depth

- 3 Feet
- 5 Feet
- 6 Feet
- 7 Feet
- 9 Feet



Driscoll, Fletcher, G. "Groundwater and Wells," Second Edition, St. Paul, Minnesota: Johnson Division, 1987, p. 433, Figure 13.4.
0000-02-07 • 12/19/95

SUBJECT: Soil Grain Size Distributions - Lee & Blakely Feedstore

FILE: 98-99-1175

DATE: September, 1999

FIGURE: 7

BY: kgf/bc

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TABLE 1
98-99-1175-01 • Lee and Blakely Feed Store • 3031 Isleta Blvd. SW
NMED FACILITY #11475001
SUMMARY OF SOIL LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA • EPA METHOD 8021 • 8015 MOD.

Sample	Depth	DATE	EPA METHOD 8021					EPA METHOD 8015 (modified)			
			BENZENE (mg/kg)	TOLUENE (mg/kg)	ETHYL- BENZENE (mg/kg)	TOTAL XYLENES (mg/kg)	MTBE (mg/kg)	C6 - C10 (mg/kg)	C10 - C22 (mg/kg)	C22 - C36 (mg/kg)	Total Hydrocar. Breakdown
MW-1	7	02/11/99	7.3	6.8	38	110	< 6.5	2900	440	< 50	3340
	14	02/11/99	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.13	< 10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
MW-2	9	02/11/99	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.13	< 10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
	11	02/11/99	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.13	< 10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
MW-3	7	02/11/99	< 0.025	0.029	0.28	0.076	< 0.13	470	85	< 5.0	555
	11	02/11/99	< 0.025	0.15	0.86	1.4	< 0.13	< 10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
MW-4	7	02/12/99	2.1	0.53	1.5	2.8	< 1.3	680	310	< 5.0	990
	11	02/12/99	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.13	11	< 5.0	< 5.0	11
MW-5	6	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
	8	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
MW-6	6	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
	8	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
MW-7	6	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
	7	05/27/99	0.10	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	< 5.0	< 5.0	
MW-1D	18	05/27/99	0.55	<0.13	0.99	3.1	<0.65	86	22	< 5.0	108.0
SB-5	7	02/12/99	0.15	< 0.025	0.043	0.037	< 0.13	50	55	< 5.0	105
	11	02/12/99	< 0.025	0.043	< 0.025	0.028	< 0.13	11	< 5.0	< 5.0	11
SB-6	7	02/12/99	10	0.9	7.6	10.5	< 1.3	3500	740	61	4301
	12	02/12/99	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.025	< 0.13	15	< 5.0	< 5.0	15
SB-A	6	05/27/99	0.12	<0.025	0.084	0.11	<0.13	66	94	50	210
	8	05/27/99	<2.5	130	52	300	54	7000	1200	<50	8200
SB-B	6	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	0.20	0.47	<0.13	55	60	<5.0	115.0
	8	05/27/99	0.040	<0.025	0.041	<0.025	0.17	<10	<5.0	<5.0	
SB-C	8	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.19	<10	<5.0	<5.0	
	10	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	0.44	<10	<5.0	<5.0	
SB-D	6	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	<5.0	<5.0	
	8	05/27/99	<2.5	29	87	290	63	8200	1100	<50.0	9300
SB-E	9	05/27/99	<0.25	0.87	2.2	3.0	<1.3	250	74	<5.0	324.0
SB-F	6	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	<5.0	<5.0	
	8	05/27/99	0.13	0.063	0.60	1.8	0.23	13	<5.0	<5.0	13.0
SB-G	5.5	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	<5.0	<5.0	
	7	05/27/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13	<10	<5.0	<5.0	
SB-AA	8	07/23/99	0.2	0.25	0.87	0.96	<0.13				200
SB-BB	8	07/23/99	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.025	<0.13				

Data checked _____ / _____

TABLE 2
98-99-1175-01 • Lee and Blakely Feed Store • 3031 Isleta Blvd. SW
NMED FACILITY #11475001
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LABORATORY ANALYTICAL DATA • EPA METHOD 8260 • 504.1 • 8270(SIMS) and 8310

		ORGANICS								
LOCATION	DATE SAMPLED	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYL BENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	MTBE	EDB	EDC	TMB	NAPHTHALENE
UNITS NMWQCC STANDARDS		µg/l 10	µg/l 750	µg/l 750	µg/l 620	µg/l 100	µg/l 0.1	µg/l 10	µg/l	µg/l
MW-1	02/22/99	1400	40	470	1518	< 10	< 0.01	< 10		55.60
MW-2	02/22/99	16	< 1.0	3.2	4.1	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		< 0.1
MW-3	02/22/99	6.1	58	750	1106.8	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0		< 0.1
MW-4	02/22/99	< 1.0	< 1.0	3	4.3	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0		0.3
MW-5	06/10/99	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 2.0	< 1.0	< 0.01	< 1.0	< 2.0	< 1.0
MW-6	06/10/99	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0	< 2.0	< 1.0	< 0.01	< 1.0	< 2.0	< 1.0
MW-7	06/10/99	270	3.3	17	160	< 1.0	< 0.01	< 1.0	8.4	81
MW-1D	06/10/99	2.0	9.6	100	77.2	< 1.0	< 0.01	< 1.0	20.2	33

BOLD INDICATES CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE STANDARDS

Data checked _____ / _____

TABLE 3
98-99-1175-01 • Lee and Blakely Feed Store • 3031 Isleta Blvd. SW
NMED FACILITY #11475001
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ELEVATION MEASUREMENTS

WELL NUMBER	ELEVATION (feet above datum)	DATE	STATIC (feet BG)	WATER LEVEL (feet AD)	(+) = RISING (-) = FALLING
MW-1	4931.20	02/22/99	6.84	4924.36	0.58
		09/03/99	6.26	4924.94	
MW-1D	4931.05	06/11/99	6.35	4924.70	0.24
		09/03/99	6.11	4924.94	
MW-2	4931.21	02/22/99	6.84	4924.37	0.59
		09/03/99	6.25	4924.96	
MW-3	4930.77	02/22/99	6.35	4924.42	0.57
		09/03/99	5.78	4924.99	
MW-4	4930.97	02/22/99	6.51	4924.46	0.56
		09/03/99	5.95	4925.02	
MW-5	4930.49	06/11/99	5.94	4924.55	0.25
		09/03/99	5.69	4924.80	
MW-6	4930.97	06/11/99	6.26	4924.71	0.22
		09/03/99	6.04	4924.93	
MW-7	4930.78	06/11/99	6.00	4924.78	0.11
		09/03/99	5.89	4924.89	

Data checked _____ / _____

TABLE 4
96-99-1175-01 • LEE and BLAKELY FEED STORE • 3031 ISLETA BLVD. SW
NMED FACILITY #11475001
SUMMARY OF SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTY TESTING

			PARAMETER					
LOCATION	DATE SAMPLED	DEPTH	WALKLEY BLACK TOC	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT	ATTERBERG LIMITS		HETEROTROPHIC BACTERIA COUNTS	MEAN GRAIN SIZE 50% PASSING BY WEIGHT
UNITS		ft	%	%	liquidity Limit	Plasticity Index	cfu/ml X10 ⁴ TOTAL	Thousandth of an Inch
TB-4	08/06/99	3	0.26	5.8	NV	NP	700	9
		6	0.11	21.8	NV	NP	140	0
		9	ND	22	NV	NP	6.4	10
TB-5	08/06/99	3	0.12	15.1	NV	NP	41	6
		5	0.28	22.4	37	21	8.2	0
		6	ND	10.8	NV	NP	4.2	15
		7	ND	*	*	*	110	*
TB-6	08/06/99	3	0.54	*	*	*	360	*
		5	0.14	*	*	*	260	*
		6	0.11	22.7	NV	NP	500	2
TB-7	08/06/99	3	0.1	4.8	NV	NP	23	43
		6	0.12	9.5	23	NP	87	47
		7	0.14	13	NV	NP	39	25

* - High HC content analysis not done

Data checked _____ / _____